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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
A Square of 12 lines, or less, one dollar for the
first, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Business and Professional Cards inserted at \$10
per annum.

To Merchants and business men, who advertise
by the year, liberal deductions will be made.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description, executed with neatness and
dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

JUSTICES BLANKS
Handwritten printed, kept constantly on hand, and
for sale low.

Doct. Wm. Everett,
HAYING located permanently in Fayette, of-
fers his professional services to the citizens
of the place and vicinity.

Office on the public square, three doors
above the store of Hughes, Birch & Ward, where
he can generally be found.

Residence 2d door below the Bank.
Fayette, May 16th, 1846. 10-1f

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,
GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues
to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to
the citizens of Howard County.

Office on the South East side of the public
square, where he can usually be found in the day;
at night—at his residence, west of the Baptist
Church, at the former residence of Gen. Wilson.
Fayette, March 21st, 1846. 2-10m

Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
BY WM. R. SNELSON,
FAYETTE, MO.

JUST received and now opened, a large and
well selected stock of—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,
Paints, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Glass, &c.,

which having been purchased and carefully select-
ed by himself in person and will be sold at a great
reduction on former prices.

Particular attention paid to filling orders from
Physicians, with FINE MEDICINES, at a small ad-
vance on cost.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
A full assortment of School Books of every de-
scription, which will be sold lower than they can
be purchased this side of St. Louis. Arrange-
ments have been made which will insure all the
times a complete assortment.

Also, MEDICAL LAW, and THEOLOGICAL BOOKS,
BIBLES, Poetical works of different authors, Al-
bums, &c., &c., all of which are offered at prices
which cannot fail to please.

Fayette, April 11th, 1846.

Pure White Lead.
THE subscribers, agents for the sale of Glas-
gow & Culbert's celebrated White Lead,
will keep a heavy stock of all qualities on hand,
and sell at Manufacturer's prices, and charges.

Pure, per keg, \$1.90
Extra, " " 1.80 25 lbs.
No. 1, " " 1.65

These are strictly cash prices, and no account
will be made under any circumstances.

HUGHES, BIRCH & WARD.
Fayette, April 25th, '46.

JEW DAVID'S
OR
HEBREW PLASTER.

REMARKS ON THE VIRTUES OF THE
HEBREW PLASTER.—The numerous and as-
tonishing cures this remedy has, and is constantly
performing in the most obstinate cases of RU-
MATISM, GOUT, PAIN IN THE SIDE, HIR, BACK,
LUMBS, &c., have fully established its reputation
beyond a doubt. And not only is it the most
powerful agent known in removing all Seated and
Local Pains, but in Scrofulous humors it has
been found equally efficient, having been employed
with

ASTONISHING SUCCESS
in the radical cure of King's Evil, Eruptions
of the SKIN, Ulcerations, &c.—in all cases of
which its effects have been satisfactory alike to
physician and patient.

By way of explaining the soundness of this
simple and unostentatious mode of treatment,
we will here state that the surface of the human
body is a succession of perspiratory tubes so minute
as to be imperceptible to the naked eye, but
when examined with a microscope are readily per-
ceived, and their office easily determined.

The learned Wilson counted the perspiratory
tubes on the palm of the hand, and found 3,253
in a square inch, each of them having an append-
age gland, which extends throughout the system.
It is by this means that the powerful health re-
storing properties of the HEBREW PLASTER are
manifested; its virtues entering those tubes, are
immediately transmitted to every part of the hu-
man body; thus exerting a specific influence over
every part of the system. These singular facts
will serve to explain the modus operandi by which
this Plaster, in conjunction with WISTAR'S BAL-
SAM OF WILD CHERRY, has of late effected those
astonishing Cures in cases of Consumption, Liver
complaint, and Dyspepsia, which have recently
created such a sensation throughout the western
world.

Beware of all persons who offer to sell the
Plaster for less than the price established by the
proprietors, as we consider it sufficient evidence
of its being counterfeit.

PHILIPS & BLANKLEY, corner of Chestnut
and Third Streets, St. Louis, Mo., General Agents
for the West, of whom only the genuine can be
had, or of their regular authorized agents for
sale of the same.

AGENTS.—Dr. WM. R. SNELSON, Fayette. R.
P. HANENKAMP & Co., Glasgow. McCAMBERL &
Coates, Huntsville. W. C. HILL & Co.,
Keytesville.

November 7th, 1846.

See how that Coat fits!

DID you get that coat at Carroll's Corner?
Well, I didn't get it any where else. I tell
you, Bob, that is Martin's No. 2, and I recom-
mend all the boys to go there for nice fits and
cheap goods. [Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.]

That is Beautiful!

WHERE did you get that dress cousin Sally?
I am surprised at you to ask; don't you
know Carroll is selling 25 cent calico for a bit.
[Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.]

Jew David.

ALL who want that valuable plaster, can get
the genuine article at Carroll's corner for
half price, and nothing shorter.

Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild
Cherry.

Any body wants any more of Wistar, just
call at Carroll's corner, and no where else, for
the real article. [Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.]

BOOTS AND SHOES—80 cases in store and
for sale very low by
R. H. LAW.
Fayette, October 24th, '46.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 7.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1847.

No. 43.

GOV. EDWARDS—THE STATE BONDS.

We published a resolution a week or
two since, introduced into the House of
Representatives by Mr. Bay, calling on the
Governor for information relative to the
sale of the State bonds, authorized by an
act of the last Legislature. The Governor
has answered the inquiries contained in
the resolution, in a message making some
fifteen pages, ordinary pamphlet size. We
have not room for the entire message, but
make a few extracts, which give the in-
formation called for, and the Governor's
reasoning to show why he appointed him-
self. After considerable talk and reasoning,
peculiar to the Governor, assuring the
House that, notwithstanding he holds the
originator and introducer of the resolution
in the utmost contempt, yet he finds no
fault with the House for adopting it! he
proceeds:

The resolution of the House requires, first,
"all information" which may be in possession
of the Executive about the bonds in question;
and, next, it requires certain other parts of
the same information and other matters "particu-
larly." Answers to the latter part will be
first given, being those which seem to be most
eagerly sought by the mover of the resolution
—involving the sum of "six hundred and twen-
ty-five" dollars. Answers to the former will
be last given, being that portion which the
House seems most to require—involving the
management and disposal of two hundred and
fifty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-one
dollars worth of State bonds and the proceeds.

The Executive is asked, then, "particularly,"
who he employed as agent to negotiate the sale
of said bonds." To this, he answers, "particu-
larly," that he employed no body as agent to
negotiate the sale of said bonds. The mover
of the resolution does not ask "particularly,"
who did negotiate a part, and who attempted to
negotiate a sale of the whole of said bonds, and
who has continued to attempt to negotiate the
sale up to this time; but, as the House is asking
for the information for the public good, none
which can be communicated, which will be of
use to them, will be withheld. The answer,
then, is, emphatically, but most respectfully to
the House, that the sale, exchange, and redem-
ption of the bonds in question, was undertaken,
and has been managed by the Executive in per-
son.

It does not appear from the resolution, in so
many words, yet it is now well understood, that
the object of the mover, is to attack the Execu-
tive, first, upon the ground, that he had no
power to discharge the duties in reference to
the bonds in person, and second, that he had no
power to make a requisition upon the Auditor
of Public Accounts, for a warrant on the Treas-
ury to pay the expenses. A reference to the
law, will probably settle both of these points.
The error into which some of the public papers,
as well as the mover of this resolution, has fal-
len, seems to have consisted simply in wholly
overlooking the first section of the law, and in
fastening their attention exclusively upon the
sixth.

The first section of the law referred to in the
resolution of the House provides "that the Gov-
ernor of this State is hereby authorized to exe-
cute and sell the bonds of this State, to an
amount not exceeding the amount of such bonds
of this State, as bear interest at the rate of ten
per centum per annum, and are redeemable in
the year 1846; and he shall apply the proceeds
of the bonds so executed and sold under this
act, to the payment or redemption of said ten
per cent. bonds, redeemable in the year 1846."

But it may be answered to all this, that the
sixth section of the act referred to, provides
that "the Governor is hereby authorized to
employ such agent as he may deem proper, to
negotiate the sale" of said bonds. To this, the
Executive replies, that he did not deem it "prop-
er" to appoint an agent, and that he never has
deemed it "proper" to appoint an agent, and
that, therefore, none has been appointed up to
this day. The law authorized him to appoint
an agent only when he deemed it "proper,"
and never having deemed it "proper," he was
not only not required, but was probably not
even authorized to appoint one, his authority
depending upon a contingency which never
happened.

There were many reasons to prevent the
Executive from deeming it "proper" to ap-
point an agent; 1st, because the law au-
thorized him to do the work in person; 2d,
because, if a man wants his work well done,
he should go himself and not send an agent;
3rd, because he did not then believe he had
the power to require an agent to give bond
and security for the faithful discharge of his
duties; 4th, because, if he had the power to
require bond and security, it was hardly pos-
sible to get an agent to give it for so large
an amount, without paying him an unrea-
sonable compensation; 5th, because he had
no power to require an agent to take an
oath for the faithful discharge of his duties;
6th, because an agent, even after giving
bond, having taken no oath, can take ad-
vantage of the law, and act unfaithfully to
the state, and still discharge the obligations
of his bond, when a public officer, acting
under oath, would be bound to discharge
his duties faithfully; 7th, because the Exe-
cutive had no offer for a safe and competent
agent for less than two or three thousand
dollars, nothing said about security; 8th,
because he knew the bonds were as safe in
his hands, as they could be in those of any
other man; 9th, because he did not know
that the bonds would be as safe in the hands
of any other man, as they were in his own;
10th, because he had known accidents to
happen in the disposition of State bonds,
and the Executive being the party alone
responsible in this case, intended that none
should happen in the disposition of the bonds
in question; 11th, because if an agent had
been employed, and the work had not been
faithfully done, those who are now attack-
ing the Executive for not employing an
agent, would have seized the other side of
the question, and have attacked him still

more bitterly for shrinking from his duties,
instead of discharging them in person, as
required by the first section of the act; 12th,
because he was able to take the bonds with-
out being signed, and to sign them as they
were sold, leaving the unsold bonds unexe-
cuted, as they are to this day, that portion
wanting the signature of the Executive,
thus avoiding risks which no agent could
have avoided; 13th, because the state ran
only about the same risk in allowing the
Executive to execute, sell and exchange or
redeem the bonds, that she did in allowing
him simply to execute the bonds; 14th, be-
cause any removal from the Executive to
another person increased the risk to the
state; 15th, because the official business of
the Executive at home, had been pushed suf-
ficiently in advance to give him time to at-
tend to the sale of the bonds; 16th, because
the Executive had other official business at
Washington City, to which he had promised
to attend, and which, at that time, he sup-
posed would require his attention; 17th,
because as the state had made the Execu-
tive to do the work, it seemed improper for
him to shrink from the duty, and to trans-
fer it to an agent of his own, unless the pub-
lic interest had required that course. In
all this, the Executive may have been
wrong; but if so, then it was wrong in the
last Legislature to require him to perform
the services, and the sin should be referred
back to them, and not be visited upon the
Executive. But whether all this shall be
determined to be wrong or not, may depend
upon the result of the matter, which we
shall see in the end.

But, to proceed with the particular en-
quiries made by the mover of the resolution.
The Executive is asked "the amount of ex-
penses attending the same," meaning the
sale and exchange or redemption of the
state bonds. This inquiry may be divided
into two branches; 1st the expenses to the
state; and 2d, the expenses to the Execu-
tive; the former of which it is proper to
communicate to the House, and the latter
to the honorable mover "particularly." The
answer then is, that the expense charged
to the state was "six hundred and twenty-
five" dollars, but the expense to the Exe-
cutive was largely over that sum.

But, the honorable mover of the resolu-
tion, asks, not only for the "expenses," but
afterwards "particularly" for the "items"
of the expenses. This is the covert part
of the resolution, and that which was pronoun-
ced in the beginning not very reputable to
the mover, and which was intended and de-
signed to be offensive and disrespectful to
the Executive, and which the Executive is
well satisfied went through the House un-
observed; because, in justice to that body,
he is bound to believe that they ask for no
information which it is not proper to get,
which ought not to be communicated if the Exe-
cutive had it, and which would be of no use
if communicated, as the honorable mover of
the resolution well knows, or ought to
know.

The best disposition which can be made
of this inquiry, is, to divide the answer be-
tween the House and the honorable mover
of the resolution, as was done in the pro-
ceeding inquiry. In the first place, then, the
answer is, most respectfully to the House,
that the only "item" of expense to the state,
is the "six hundred and twenty-five" dol-
lars above mentioned. In the next place,
with due respect to the honorable mover,
the answer is, that the expense of the
Executive were various—numerous—"too
tedious to mention"—his breakfast, his din-
ner or his tea, when he had the time and
appetite to eat it—an apple or an orange,
a lemonade or a sponge cake, a piece of
cheese or a cracker, a glass of brandy or
some old rye, when, from hard travel, much
fatigue, and great want of sleep, he was
too unwell to take more substantial food;
or else, from rapid travelling, had no time
to stop and get it—the blacking of his
boots, or brushing the dust out of his coat,
or hiring a servant to hasten his dinner, in-
stead of forcing him to eat through a series
of regular courses—hack hire and omnibus
hire, portage and drayage—stage fare,
rail road fare, steamboat fare on the lakes
and rivers, ad bays—all these, and vari-
ous other "items," multiplied many times
over, making, perhaps thousands in the tip
of six thousand miles—make up the "items"
of expense to the Executive—a long list—
hard to get, and hard to give.

To enable the House better to under-
stand the subject, it is proper to state, that
an act was passed in 1841, requiring the
Governor of this state, to "execute and de-
liver to the Bank of the State of Missouri,
the bonds of the state, to the amount of two
hundred and fifty-three thousand, two hun-
dred and sixty-one dollars," to "be payable
ten years after date, but redeemable five
years after date," and "to bear interest at
a rate not exceeding ten per cent. per year,
payable semi-annually." The full amount
of the bonds was sold at par, bearing ten
per cent. int. per annum. It should be ob-
served that this law neither authorized the
Governor to sell the bonds, or apply the
proceeds. See the law, page 21. It should
be observed, also, that the bank guaranteed
the payment of principal and interest on
all these bonds. As the bank had disposed
of these bonds at a high rate of interest,
making the state pay ten per cent. to her
bond holders, while the bank returned to
the state an average of much less than one
half the amount, and as the first five years
after the sale of the above bonds was about
expiring, and the time of redemption ap-
proaching, an act was passed in the year
1845, authorizing the Governor "to execute
and sell the bonds of the state," to the fore-
going amount, "to bear interest, a rate not
exceeding eight per centum per annum,"

and to be "payable in ten years, but re-
deemable in five."

In pursuance of this act, "two hundred
and fifty-three bonds, of one thousand dol-
lars each, prepared, and are executed, ex-
cept that two hundred and fifty of them
want the signature of the Executive, mak-
ing the whole sum two hundred and fifty-
three thousand. It was supposed, that, no
matter at what rate of interest the bonds
were finally disposed of, a sufficient premi-
um might be realized in the transaction to
redeem the fractional bond of two hundred
and sixty-one dollars.

With these bonds, the Executive visited
the City of St. Louis, New Orleans, Rich-
mond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia,
New York, Boston, and other points—the
principal money markets of the Union.

Before leaving the state, verbal offers
were made to take, perhaps forty, fifty, or
sixty thousand dollars worth of bonds at
par, as eight per cent bonds. A written
proposition was made to take, perhaps, ten
thousand dollars. These propositions were
declined for two reasons; first, the Execu-
tive was unwilling to sell at eight per cent.
at all; and second, he believed he could sell
the whole amount in the eastern cities, at
par, and perhaps at a small premium, as se-
ven per cent. bonds.

Three bonds were sold in St. Louis, un-
der a condition, as will be seen by the
agreement in the accompanying papers,
marked A. These bonds were to bear a
rate of interest equal to the highest rate of
interest at which any of the bonds were
sold out of the state. As no bonds were
sold, and as no offer was made for any of
them, bearing a less rate of interest than
eight per cent, the interest on the three
bonds in St. Louis, was finally fixed at
eight per cent.

At New Orleans, the news of the war
reached the Executive. This, of course,
deranged the money market, as does almost
every other piece of important news. At
the City of Washington, the Executive
found the prospect of a rupture between the
United States and Great Britain, on the
Oregon question, growing every day, more
imminent. This, of course, deranged the
money market still more, and seemed to
destroy the prospect of selling bonds at any
fair rate of interest for the time.

It will be seen the Governor answers the
House, generally, as to the information de-
sired, and Mr. Bay, particularly, as to
items of expenditure: the "old rye," the
"oranges," and other delicacies the jaded
Executive thought necessary to have re-
course to, in order to brighten up his men-
tal faculties, so that he might not be over-
reached by the sharpeners.

It really took the Governor a long time
to say, that under the law authorizing the
sale of bonds, he considered that as Execu-
tive of the State he was authorized to
transact the business in person—that he
undertook it—failed—having only sold
\$3,000 worth, and that the cost of the
trip was \$625. There was no necessity
for all that shower of words—for that old
maudish talk. It looks like the object was
to draw attention from the subject under
consideration.

KISSING NO ROBBERY.

"Oh quit—get out—now, don't you—
I really wish you wouldn't—
Oh quit it—will you? Oh get out—
You know you ought to shoul'dn't—
There, now you've got it—oh, be still—
You shant have any more.
You've got—oh take you face away—
Vat no man's got before."
"You more—there—that will do. Oh don't!
You've rumpled up my hair.
If you'll but quit, I'll give you one—
Now take it—there—there—there!"

SELF CONFIDENCE A DUTY.

When Leibnitz says, "the present is pre-
gnant with the future" we are not to receive
the dictum as an abstract proposition, but
as one in which every individual is interest-
ed, and in the verification of which he is
destined to form part. As the child is the
father of the man, so, in a mortal as well
as in a literal sense, the living is the parent
of the unborn generations; and it should
elevate us in our own estimation, as well
as in our sense of the duties and powers com-
mitted to us, if we reflect that every indi-
vidual mind may contain some germ, some
seed, some latent principle, the develop-
ment of which may sooner or later produce
an important and beneficial influence upon
the whole wide-spread world. Idle, not to
say impious, were it to distrust God's pow-
er to work such a miracle in our own per-
son, because our position may be humble,
our means and our intelligence seemingly in-
adequate to the production of grand results.
Neither natural nor mental expansiveness
is to be measured by the capacity of the re-
cipient. What! were not all the oak for-
ests of the earth once contained in a single
acorn! In the history of nations it would
seem that some mysterious law generally
deduces the greatest events from mean
causes. A camel-driver founded a new re-
ligion, and changed the fortunes of whole
empires; a Genoese adventurer, by discov-
ering America, opened a new world to the
conquests and the commerce of the old;
an obscure German, by the invention of the
printing press, widened the whole intellec-
tual sphere of man; and an Augustine monk,
by denouncing the sale of indulgences, ac-
complished the greatest revolution that
the world had experienced since the intro-
duction of Christianity.

SPEECH OF WM. F. SWITZLER, OF BOONE.

Saturday, Dec. 5th '46, the Memorial to
Congress, asking that the proceeds of the
500,000 acres of land be appropriated to
the support of Common Schools being un-
der consideration in the House of Repre-
sentatives, and Mr. Ballou, of Benton, hav-
ing made a speech in opposition to the
Memorial, Mr. Switzler, of Boone, said in
reply in substance as follows:

MR. SPEAKER:—Having forgotten that
such a Memorial as this was upon the
table of the House, its discussion at this
time has taken me by surprise, as, I doubt
not, other members also. Nevertheless as
the House, by a vote, have determined now to
consider and decide the question upon its
merits, refusing to postpone to a future day
its consideration, the occasion cannot be
foregone briefly to state, in a general man-
ner, and in reply to the gentleman from
Benton, the reasons influencing my support
of the proposition before us.

Although in favor of the appropriation of
these funds to the support of Common
Schools, the conclusion must not thence be
deduced that I am opposed to internal im-
provements. On the contrary, I take
pleasure in avowing myself the earnest and
sincere friend of a wise and provident sys-
tem of Public Works. An opposite policy
would be inconsistent with the doctrine and
practice of the political party to which I
belong. Yet, whilst the whigs, as a politi-
cal organization, duly appreciate the im-
portance and necessity of internal im-
provements, in the light of affording facili-
ties to Labor and Commerce—whilst they
have regarded the doctrine with favor, and
under proper circumstances, have practised
it in Congress and elsewhere to the general
prosperity of the country—it is likewise
and no less true that the whigs, in all times
and places, and in every condition of
public affairs, have been and yet are, the stead-
fast, the consistent, the devoted friends of
Popular Education. And if, of either doc-
trine, one occupies a place nearer the great
Whig heart of the country than the other,
it is EDUCATION—the Education of the
masses.

This Memorial is brief, and to the point.
It asks Congress, in the name of the people
of the State, to change the terms and
conditions of the law by which these lands
are tendered, and under which we have
accepted them, that the Legislature of
Missouri, instead of applying them to the
purposes of internal improvement, can ap-
propriate them to the support of Common
Schools. Whilst the act of Congress re-
mains un repealed, these lands cannot, in
good faith, take the destination the Mem-
orial proposes. The lands having been ac-
cepted by the State under certain condi-
tions, the public faith is pledged that they
will be appropriated to the objects specified
in the grant. Any other and a different
disposition of them, by this or a subsequent
Legislature, that law being at the time un-
repealed by Congress, would be an unpar-
donable breach of trust to which no one
here is capable of consenting. Therefore,
although firmly persuaded of the wisdom
and propriety of the disposition sought by
this Memorial, and although a devoted and
enthusiastic friend of Common Schools,
nevertheless I should be very far from ap-
propriating these lands to that noble object
without the previous consent or subsequent
ratification of Congress. So long as the
terms of the grant remain unchanged, the
Legislature is morally bound faithfully to
apply the lands either to one or all the
objects of improvement set out in the act
making the donation.

Yet, in view of the inadequacy of the
fund for the completion of any Public
Work called for by the whole people, and
the time and money which have been, and
will be, spent in unsuccessful Legislation to
appropriate it, the conviction is irresistible
that the present and prospective good of the
masses, and the generations which are to
follow, will be the better prompted by ap-
plying the whole fund to Common School
Education.

And here, Mr. Speaker, permit me to dis-
gress and say, that, concerning the object
prompting my introduction of the bill, some
days since, unconditionally repealing the
distribution Act of the last Legislature,
many gentlemen entertain erroneous im-
pressions. Representing, as I have the hon-
or to do, the noble county in which the
State University is located, and being here
and elsewhere a warm friend of that in-
stitution, some have incorrectly imagined that
I desire these lands, or at least a portion of
their proceeds, applied to its encouragement
and support. Assurance is now made,
gentlemen who may have attributed my
action in these premises, to such a motive,
that, whilst Missouri has a State University
in the county of Boone, there are also
Common Schools in that county; and that
I am as enthusiastic in the support of the
one as I am of the other. Both are vitally
essential to the public good. Moreover, it
is not proposed, and will not be for ought I
know, to appropriate one dollar, arising
from the sales of these lands to the support
of the University of the State; and if it
were, it is now announced to the "especial"
friends of Common Schools on this floor,
that, under existing circumstances, I should
vote against such appropriation. This fund,
unlike some other funds at the disposal of
this General assembly, should all be applied
to the encouragement of Popular Educa-
tion as more directly connected with Com-
mon Schools—each county receiving her

distributive share proportioned to the num-
ber of children to be educated.

The gentleman from Benton, (Mr. Bal-
lou,) has shown himself the peculiar friend
of internal improvement. He is against
the adoption of this Memorial because
forsooth the State Constitution provides, in
the 11th Article, that "internal improve-
ment shall forever be encouraged by the
government of this State." Therefore, he
insists, this General Assembly is enjoined,
by the mandatory force of a constitutional
provision, to vote down this Memorial; and,
as well in pursuance of the act of Congress
as the injunctions of the Constitution of
the State, to "encourage" internal improve-
ments by devoting these lands to "the most
proper objects" * * * in relation both to
roads and navigable waters." If there be
force and pertinency in this doctrine—if
this Legislature should permit its action to
be influenced on this occasion by such a
provision as this, would it not be well to
see whether the constitution does not also
enjoin, in terms equally distinct and man-
datory, some great undischarged duty on
the subject of Education?

If this doctrine be invoked by the gentle-
man from Benton in aid of the cause of
internal improvements, cannot I likewise
employ its power and virtue, and for addi-
tional and better reasons, in favor of the more
glorious cause of Common Schools?

Does not the constitution also provide,
and in language equally emphatic, that
"schools and the means of Education
shall forever be encouraged in this State?"
And so providing, are we not under as
much obligation to obey the one provision
as the other? Yea more! Looking along
down the provisions of that instrument,
with the view of learning the powers and
duties of the Legislature, and in good faith
performing each duty in its turn as it oc-
curs, we find that, in the constitution, as in
the heart of every loyal friend of our
institutions, Education is first, taking prece-
dent of the subordinate interest of inter-
nal improvements! Then, if, in the consid-
eration of this Memorial we are to be
guided by the doctrine insisted upon by
the gentleman from Benton, let us examine
well, and discharge faithfully, first our
duties to "school and the means of educa-
tion," and secondly those we owe to inter-
nal improvement!

So long as these lands remain an unap-
propriated internal improvement fund, just
that long, judging the future by the past,
they will remain "a bone of contention."
Already have former Legislatures expend-
ed, in fruitless efforts to apply them to
some wise and useful purpose, quite as
much time and money as they are probably
worth.

No future Legislature, in all probability,
will meet with better success. The fund
being too small to perfect the several im-
provements which have advocates on this
floor, or perhaps any one of them, there is
no assurance that any body of men, here-
after to assemble in these Halls, how virtu-
ous and wise so ever they may be, will
ever agree to a disposition contemplated by
the grant, or acceptable to the whole
people. At this very moment there are
numerous works of improvement, having
their location in different parts of the State,
and their advocates here, to carry forward
which these lands are now desired. These
works are multiplying at each successive
session, and in the same ratio are the diffi-
culties attending an appropriation for any
one of them. And they will continue to
multiply, until each county in the State,
wedded to some favorite scheme, and to
that exclusively, shall send up her repre-
sentative, making "confusion more con-
founded." Have we the least assurance
that elements so discordant, (the fund be-
ing too small to serve all,) will ever be able
to agree. And if not, will not the immortal
500,000 acres forever remain a fruitful
source of legislation, to the eminent detri-
ment of the public interests?

Grant, however, the prayer of this mem-
orial; change the condition and limita-
tions of the act of Congress, and the em-
barrassing circumstances at this moment
encompassing our legislation, would change
also. At the very instant that the funds
become means for the encouragement of
Common Schools, legislation ceases. The
bone of contention would be removed.

And what have other States done? In
Iowa not only have her 500,000 acres of
land been donated to Common Schools,
but also the three per cent. fund—the Con-
stitution of that State also providing that
the Legislature shall sustain Schools at
least three months in the year, and provide
each township with a public library. By
the new Constitution of Louisiana the
State is bound to pay six per cent. on all
the Common School moneys, and in addi-
tion, taxation for School purposes is au-
thorized. Under the Constitution of Texas
ten per cent., at least, of the whole rev-
enue of the State, is set apart for the
encouragement and Support of Common
Schools. These States, new as two of
them are, have set us a commendable ex-
ample in this respect, the moral force of
which, I trust, will not be lost.

Valuing the 500,000 acres at our dis-
posal at \$1 25 per acre, (and by the act
of Congress they cannot be sold lower,)
the whole fund amounts only to \$625,000.
Deducting \$25,000 for necessary and inci-
dental expenses, we have only \$600,000.
Now what public work, calculated to ben-
efit the mass of the people